

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, SEPH A. WRIGHT, FOR LIUT. GOVERNOR, JAMES H. LANE, OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1849.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Convention of Delegates from the several counties composing the 10th Congressional district of Indiana, will be held at the House in the city of Fort Wayne, on Monday, the 23d day of May, 1849, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a democratic candidate for Congress, to be supported at the August election.

ch County is entitled, by former usage, to one delegate to the Convention for every hundred democratic votes polled at election; and in those counties where the fraction exceeds fifty votes, to one delegate in addition, as follows:

Adams,	4	Jay,	4
Allen,	11	La Grange,	6
Barren,	2	Noble,	6
Calhoun,	6	Randolph,	8
Carroll,	7	Stauben,	4
Chatham,	6	Wells,	4
Clinton,	5	Whitley,	5

order of the District Committee, DANIEL REED, Chairman.

Adams County Democratic Convention.

The Adams County Convention will be at the Court House in Decatur on Saturday the 21st of April.

County of representation in the Convention fixed at one delegate for every six democratic votes polled at the last Presidential election, and one for every fraction above half.

No township to have less than delegates. Thus—

Adams,	3	Kirkland,	3
Barren,	5	Washington,	10
Calhoun,	8	St. Mary's,	6
Carroll,	3	Union,	3
Chatham,	4	Root,	10
Clinton,	3	Peeble,	8

Allen County Democratic Convention.

The Allen County Democratic Convention will be at the court house at Fort Wayne on Monday the 19th May at 11 o'clock A. M. Ratio of delegates allowed the several townships—

Adams,	3	Milan,	3
Barren,	5	Monroe,	3
Calhoun,	3	Perry,	6
Carroll,	3	Pleasant,	3
Chatham,	3	Springfield,	4
Clinton,	3	St. Joseph,	4
Adams,	3	Scioto,	3
Barren,	5	Washington,	20
Calhoun,	3	Wayne,	20

The Democrats of Wayne Township.

Township meeting called for last Monday evening held at an earlier hour than generally expected, and many demagogues have been thereby prevented from attending. It has been thought advisable to call a meeting. The Democrats of Wayne township are therefore requested to meet in court House at one o'clock P. M. on Monday next, the 11th April inst., for the purpose of appointing twenty delegates to the County Convention; nominating a committee for the ensuing year; and such other steps as may be deemed as to promote the organization of the democratic party, and ensure its success at the approaching election.

A general and punctual attendance is desired.

order of Township Committee, PETER KISER, Chairman.

17th, 1849.

Editor: We announce the name of SAMUEL H. GREGG, Esq., of Adams Co. as a candidate for Congress in this district—subject of the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Rugg is well qualified for the station, honest, straight forward, and truly patriotic source, gives him strong claims to confidence and support of the democratic party in the district. I am not aware that Mr. Gregg is satisfied that his selection would give satisfaction to all who are acquainted with him. A DEMOCRAT.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. J. HARRIS, Esq., of Grant county, candidate for Congress from the 10th district—subject of the decision of the Democratic Convention.

There appears to be considerable trouble among the office seekers. Gen. Taylor does not yet work the quill pen as lively as some pure patriots would wish. The expectants here are in trouble, and the prospect seems to be that when a change is made in the land offices here, the places will be filled by Taylor men, and our Whig Hunkers be disappointed. We feel sorry for them, but we cannot say that we could blame the General, if he should, if the pressure from without compels him to falsify his pledges to proscription, put his friends in the places from which he ejects his opponents. Mr. Wallace, late editor of the Rough & Ready Banner, the first Taylor paper in the State, is spoken of as likely to succeed as Register; and Mr. Fillmore of La Grange Co. (brother of the Vice President) is to relieve our friend Nelson from the cares of the Receiver's office.

Opening of Navigation.—The break east of this place will be repaired and water let in by next Tuesday or Wednesday. All the repairs west of here are completed, and we presume the whole line from Lafayette to Toledo will be opened for navigation next week.

The Lake is nearly clear of ice; boats are running between Cleveland and Detroit, and we understand one has penetrated within a few miles of Buffalo.

FORT WAYNE BOAT YARD.—We paid a short visit to the boat yard of Messrs. Ellsworth & Rippe the other day, and were much gratified to see the extensive business carried on by these enterprising mechanics. Five or six boats have been built there this season, and are in course of completion; and we hazard nothing in saying that for symmetry of model, strength, and beauty of finish and workmanship they are unsurpassed, if equaled, by any on the canal. Mr. Ellsworth has been carrying on business here two or three years, and as all his boats have proved O. K., carrying large cargoes at a light draught of water, and running remarkably easy, he has acquired an enviable reputation. He has recently taken into partnership Mr. Rippe, a young and talented mechanic, who had been some time in his employ, and the business is now carried on under the firm of Ellsworth & Rippe—a firm, we venture the prediction, that will give entire satisfaction to all who call on them, and maintain the high reputation already sustained by the senior partner.

Wayne Township Election.—On Monday last the following were elected officers of this township for the ensuing year:

Trustees—P. Hoagland, O. W. Jeffers, C. Paige. Clerk—R. C. Filson. Treasurer—Thomas T. DeKay. Assessor—Henry R. Colerick. Justice of Peace—Luther Howe. Constables—Samuel H. Blomhoff, Daniel Gaylock, T. Dalman, J. Lewis. Road Supervisors—District No. 1, J. Kime; No. 2, James Ritchey; No. 3, Joshua Holmes; No. 4, J. F. Mason; No. 5, Winton Bennett; No. 6, John M. Fabling; No. 7, Wm. Henderson; No. 8, Christian Blumhau.

Fence Viewers—Amos Compton, B. Brown.

There was a majority of one vote against granting licenses to retail ardent spirits in the township. For License 186; No License 187.

Whig Candidates for Congress.—The Times announces the names of SAMUEL HANNA, and ALLEN HAMILTON, of this city, and Captain S. MAJOR of Huntington County as whig candidates for Congress—subject to the decision of a convention. Judge KILGORE of Delaware is also on the track, and his friends seem determined to run him—convention or no convention.

The merits of all the other candidates having been pretty thoroughly canvassed, we hope we may be excused for saying a few words in favor of Capt. Mahon. He is an enterprising, energetic fellow, full of life and spirits, and is favorably known to the traveling community as a pioneer on the Wabash & Erie Canal, having been a sort of commodore of the first line of packets that run on the canal. He would be a fair representative of the whig party in this district, and if there was the slightest chance for that party to elect their candidate, we should be as well satisfied with Capt. Mahon as any other man in their ranks. We are afraid however he is too poor a man to have much chance in the convention against his wealthy competitors. Money makes the mare to go, and we predict the Captain will find that though "he is a very good looking man, he can't come in."

Reported Loss of Col. Fremont's Party.

The Independence Republican of March 2d state that despatches have been received from Colonel Fremont's expedition of a disastrous character—that Colonel Fremont in passing through a mountain gorge lost one hundred and thirty mules in one night—that he was then left to make his way on foot, but finally it was impossible to proceed further; he despatched three men to seek some settlement. Success not returning in thirty days, Colonel Fremont started. He travelled three hundred and fifty miles in nine days. Maj. Beauregard immediately despatched a party of dragoons to relieve Colonel Fremont and party.

The Colonel was much emaciated but accompanied the expedition. The sufferings of the party have been severe. Late reports assert that all of this party perished.

This, if true, is dreadful news; we are in hopes however that it may prove unfounded. We noticed a few weeks ago an account that Colonel Fremont had lost a large number of his mules in a heavy snow storm on the mountains, but the loss was not so severe as materially to impede the operations of the party, much less to endanger the safety of the brave men who have accompanied the Colonel on this trip. It is possible that the present is only an exaggerated account of the latter occurrence. We fervently hope so.

Colonel Fremont is endeavoring to cross the mountains this time at a point south of his former crossing places, and in the vicinity of the river Gila. He had strong hopes that a better route to California might be found in this direction than in those previously explored.

Dramatic Entertainment.

Mr. J. W. JACKSON, Dramatic Reader, Comic Lecturer, and Eccentric Delinquent, intends paying this city a professional visit in a few days. We have seen some very favorable notices of this gentleman's performances in the Terre Haute and Lafayette papers; and we therefore anticipate that those of our ladies and gentlemen who may patronize him will enjoy a rich treat.

A correspondent of the Lafayette Daily Journal thus speaks of Mr. J.'s entertainment:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Knowing that you are always ready to bestow praise, where justice points it due, with your most gracious leave we would avail ourselves of your columns to pay a humble tribute to Professor Jackson, whose so delighted the beauty and intelligence of our city, with his Shakespearean imitations, imitations and comicalities.

In his recitation of the Lady of Lyons (by Balwer) he quite overleaped himself, and in his aspirations to please, assumes a kind of supernatural transformation, by the facility with which he accommodates himself to every character represented in the Drama. He is a perfect Proteus in this respect—adopting any form at pleasure. And then his imitations of Hill, the celebrated Yankee Comedian, in reciting the 'Yankee Courtship,' make the very ruffians quiver with an universal shudder of acclamation. His imitations of Booth, Forrest, and other celebrated historians, are so lifelike, and yet so easy and unforced, both in pronunciation and imitation, that every one who has ever heard them must almost fancy he sees the very prototypes themselves.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

The Canada, Captain Jenkins, with European news to the 10th instant, arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening shortly after nine o'clock having experienced very heavy weather on her passage. She was detained fifteen hours at the harbor, in consequence of the terrific gales known on the Coast of Nova Scotia. The same gale, which was from the southwest, was most severely felt in the Bay of Fundy, and no doubt has caused many marine disasters.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.—The importations of breadstuffs from the United States, during the last fortnight, have been unusually large. Prices for all descriptions have been in favor of the buyers. There is a large supply of wheat and flour, Indian corn and meal in the market, and large quantities are being warehoused. Purchases are made merely to supply immediate wants. These remarks will apply to all the leading corn markets throughout the kingdom.

At Liverpool, on the 9th, white wheat was sold in small quantities at 6s. 10d., 7s. 2d., Southern flour 25s. 9d., 26s. Western Canada 25s. 6d., 25s. 3d., Best Northern yellow corn 24s. 6d., and mixed 28s. 6d., 28s. 6d. per quarter. Meal is quoted at 13s. a 14s. per barrel.

PROVISION MARKET.—There is a fair trade going forward in American provisions. The arrivals of beef are very heavy—already three times as great as at the same time last year. Fine qualities bring full prices. Other sorts are to be had on very easy terms, say 55s. a 57s. per hundred for ordinary prime. Mess pork barely supports prices. Lard is in fair demand, at a decline of 1/2 cent. Cheese is steady, but butter has receded 1s. a 1s. 6d. per cwt., and in some instances 2s. has been accepted. Rice partakes of the dullness applicable to all kinds of breadstuffs, and finest qualities of Carolina are quoted at 18s. a 20s. per cwt. Naval Stores are quiet, and command firmer prices.

ENGLAND.—Financial Reform Bill.—In Parliament on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Cobden, in a speech of the most temperate character, brought forward his long heralded financial reform bill.

The Budget, the main object of which was to cut down our expenditure to ten millions pounds per annum, was met by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduced an estimate on all the arguments on the subject during the last two months, and injured the strength of Mr. Cobden's suggestions. The debate which followed falsified all the expectations entertained by the friends of the financial reform champion. It languished from the beginning, and the question was disposed of on the same evening. Mr. Cobden's amendment being rejected by a majority of 197—the number being 175 to 78.

WRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The frightful wreck of an emigrant ship has taken place on our coast. off Harwich. The barque Floridian, of five hundred tons—built in E. D. Whitmore, master, from Antwerp for New York, the property of Messrs. E. D. Harbut & Co., and chartered by the Government to convey emigrants, was wholly lost on the 28th ultimo, and horrible to relate all on board perished, except three individuals, who were miraculously rescued from death. The master and crew, except three men, together with one hundred and twenty-six passengers, were killed or drowned, and twenty-six green hides, one hundred and twenty-five cases glass, and various other articles from the wreck were carried into Margate on the 4th instant. Other articles also reached Ramsgate on the same day.

FRANCE.—Increase of Confidence.—The French Government continues to gather strength, and there is evidently a growing disposition on the part of the nation to crush any attempt at public disorder. Upon the whole the prospects of tranquillity are more favorable than they have been during the past year. The labors of the Assembly have ceased to be of any interest—they have been chiefly occupied in publishing the electoral laws. As an evidence of the strength of the Government, it may be mentioned that an attempt to assassinate the Minister for calling on the troops on the 29th of January was lost by the large majority of 234.

Public attention seems to be divided between the intrigue of the various parties respecting the election and the proceedings of the High Court at Bourges. Barbes and Blanqui, with other state prisoners, have been transported to Bourges, which is strongly protected by troops. The account of accusation against the prisoners has been published, and recitals all the acts of the accused on the memorable 4th and 15th of May last, on which latter day it will be remembered Barbes and Blanqui were tried by the National Assembly, and succeeded for a few hours in more favorable terms of government. There can be no doubt that the guilt of most of the prisoners will be clearly established, and it is supposed to be the intention of the Government, should any of the prisoners be sentenced to transportation, to send them to the Marquesas Islands. The trials commenced on the 7th inst., when the court was constituted, and such was the interest excited, that there were reporters from the United States in attendance to take notes.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA.—By letters from Bombay to the 3d February, we learn that the citadel of Mooltan surrendered at discretion on the 24th January, and the garrison army under General Whish will thus be enabled to join the grand division on the Jelum, whose effective reinforcements are, we regret to say, but too much needed.

On the 12th January, Lord Gough, after a long interval of inactivity, was made acquainted with the fall of Attock, and of the

advance of Chatter Singh to join Shere Singh, who was in front of Lord Gough on the south bank of the Jelum, with an army of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and in which gaged by Major Mackeson, the political agent, to give the enemy battle. Lord Gough set his troops in motion and advanced through the jungle on the 12th. He continued his march on the 13th till later than noon, and at 3 o'clock had determined to encamp for the night, when some of the enemy's round shot reached within the ground marked by the English flag. Whether this irritated Lord Gough, or induced him to fear that the Sikhe would surprise his encampment and force him to battle, his lordship suddenly, without any previous reconnaissance, resolved to anticipate him, and accordingly formed his troops in line, and, dead to all remonstrance, rashly gave the word of command to advance.

The never failing pluck of the English troops seems to have been the only resource of Lord Gough, and although it prevailed as heretofore, the victory was achieved at the most disastrous sacrifice of human life. During the night of the 12th and 13th, the Sikhe poured from their batteries on all sides the most murderous fire, a panic seems to have seized a body of the 9th Lancers, who, instead of charging the enemy as ordered, faced about, and rushed pell-mell through our own artillery, upon the wagons, and near the ground marked by the English flag. The enemy seeing this disorder, followed up their advantage, got amongst our artillery, cut down seventy-three gunners, and carried off six of our guns. Colonel Lane seems to have poured in his grape and put a stop to the disorder.

With this inexplicable exception and some disorder of regiment and company, the gallant fellows seem to have behaved most nobly. Feats of heroism and individual bravery are described in every line of the dispatches and letters. The Sikhe were beaten in on all sides, twelve of their guns were captured, and the British remaining masters of the field, night put an end to the engagement. We have not heard of no less than thirty-three officers and about two thousand five hundred men.

The loss of the Sikhe is not known, but they must have suffered severely. Indeed we perceive some symptoms of their desiring to come to terms. If, however, Chatter Singh comes up with his army before Gen. Whish, he will reach the Jelum, the Sikhe will probably hazard another conflict.

Besides the fall of Mooltan and this sad battle of Chillianwallah, which we have reported, an action has been fought by Wheeler's division, under the heights of Dullah, on the Ravee, in which the position of Ram Singh was attacked and carried with considerable loss. The affair was signified by great individual bravery, but the incessant nature of the place seems to have enabled Ram Singh not only to make a vigorous resistance, but further to effect his escape with all his band. Here again our officers suffered severely. These unwelcome tidings created the deepest sensation throughout England.

Lord Gough has been superseded in the command by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th ult.

RUSSIA.—March of the Imperial Guards.—The Continental news will be read with more than ordinary interest, and in fact, of the highest importance. Perhaps the most striking feature is the march of the imperial guard, numbering fifty-two thousand strong, and have not quitted the Capital since 1831.

They have proceeded through Wilna to the frontier, and will no doubt take this position as to be able to keep in check the disaffected Poles on the Prussian frontier, support the imperialists in the Hungarian struggle, and in some such manner as shall be indicated by the march of the Capital to control as much as possible any disposition to revive the scene which so unpleasantly occurred during the last year. A Russian fleet has appeared in which the Czar declares his resolution of adhering firmly to the treaty of 1815, and any attempt to infringe it, he shall deem a *casus belli*.

The entrance of ten thousand Russians into Austria, Transylvania, only evidences the disposition of the Czar, who assuredly will not consent to any change in the territorial districts of Italy, unless with the entire consent of Austria.

HUNGARY.—Austria.—Severe Battle in Hungary.—The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with great success in the south of the country. The German population, and the insurgents carrying destruction in every quarter, called on the Russians, who now occupy Cronstadt and Hermanstadt. Several severe battles have taken place, one in the neighborhood of Ollau, lasting two days, with considerable slaughter. The imperialists seemed to have had the advantage.

Reports have been circulated that in the engagement Bem had his legs shot off, but the latest report is that he had not left Transylvania for Hungary. As the insurgent troops amount to one hundred and forty thousand men, split up into many divisions, it is difficult to ascertain the actual progress of the war, the termination of which seems still to be very remote.

Ferrara Seized.—While Austria is pushing on the war in Hungary, she is not unmindful of Italian affairs. She has marched a body of troops upon Ferrara, and seized upon the city and leveled a fine upon the citizens of 500,000 scudi, which she handed over to the Pope.

ITALY.—The Revolution in Tuscany.—The Revolution in Tuscany is complete. The Republic has been proclaimed at Leghorn, Florence and a Central Italian Republic has been formed in union with the Romans. The Grand Duke has protested against this revolution, and has entreated all the powers of Europe to refuse to recognise the new authority, which he declares to be a violation of the constitutional rights of all parties last year, committed by a few factious men only.

ROME.—A Bonaparte Vice President.—The Prince of Canino has been elected Vice President of the Republic of Rome.

The Pope, after halting between abdication and soliciting foreign intervention, has now, it is said, made an application to Austria, and it is confidently stated that Spain is about to send a division of 10,000 men to aid in restoring his holiness.

The latest intelligence from Italy states that the Roman ministry had communicated to the assembly that a joint intervention of Austria, Spain, and Naples is announced. France had not decided what part to take.

TROUBLE EVERYWHERE.—Piedmont has resolved to intervene in Tuscany to hinder the war and oppose the Austrian intervention. It seems probable that Naples on the south, and Austria on the side of the Pope, will overrun the Papal States, but still the question of Constitutional Government at Rome and Florence can scarcely be settled at the point of the bayonet. The relations of Sardinia and Austria add further difficulties to the question of the Alps to the Mediterranean.

From Turin, all is in a distracted state, while Genoa seems ripe for some republican movement, and altogether the elements of disorder were scarcely ever more ripe in Italy, than at this moment. It is only the quiet attitude of France, and the peaceful efforts of England which prevent their combustible materials from bursting into a flame.

LATEST FROM AUSTRIA.—Latest intelligence from Vienna is to the 4th instant. All at the capital agree in thinking that many such victories as the Austrians won at Ollau, would be long being the Magyars to the gates of Vienna.

THINGS IN CANADA. ANNEXATION, &c.

The Canadian journals are busy discussing the question brought up by the agitation now going on in the north of the line. The Toronto Examiner, at the close of a long article on annexation, says:

"The public mind, as excited by this question, appears to be in that state of indecision when a very slight circumstance turns the scale and decides the most momentous questions. Many, looking at our position, geographical and political, assure themselves that destiny has in fact rendered inevitable a union with the English empire, and the arguments of writers, or even the volition of the public mind cannot prevent or long delay. For our part, we pretend not to the gift of prophecy, and can only await the fulfillment of our political destiny, without dogmatically predicting to what it will lead."

With regard to annexation, the Colonist, of the 6th inst., makes the following announcement:

"Now, as the North American Colonies are in a present situation, there are on the eve of making new commercial connections, which must necessarily be followed by new political connections also."

"We have no longer, it may be said, any interest in continuing a connection, which, in time of peace offers no perceptible advantage, and in the event of war would expose us neighborly to the beligerent operations of our neighbors. * * * Circumstances now hearken that it will not be long before commercial preference on the one hand, and colonial and imperial differences on the other, will carry into effect what has been so solemnly predicted."

"We shall have no cause to regret that change; whenever it shall take place, be it sooner or later."

In the speech made by J. G. Vansittart, Esq., at a public dinner given him in Hamilton, we find the following sentence, as reported by the Hamilton Gazette:

"Petitions should be at once sent, not only to the Governor General, but to our most gracious Queen, against the Representation bill which would give us into the hands of the French, when there would be nothing left, but to conquer the French race again, or to seek a more friendly government."

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Patriot says:

"The only 'on dit' of the day, worthy of credit—you must not give any to those mentioned in the newspapers—refers to the 'under current' leaning of the Anglo-Saxons here toward an annexation with their brethren of the United States, unjustly and untruly attributed to them by Lord Durham in his time, but as true as the sun."

The Montreal Witness has an article in which the advantages and disadvantages of Annexation are stated.

CANADA.—Riot at Toronto.—A dispirited Toronto, March 23, says:

"The ministerial measure for the payment of the extra rebels of 1837 and '38, has resulted in a riot at Toronto. Last evening, March 22nd, Messrs. Baldwin, Blake and McKenzie were burned in effigy. They were carried through several streets, elevated upon long poles, passing from the residence of Mr. Baldwin to the residence of Mr. Blake, and then returning to Mr. Baldwin's. The effigies of the two were then burned."

"The mob, to the number of some thousands, then proceeded to the house of Mr. McIntosh, where Mr. McKenzie was stopping, where his effigy was burned, and the house assailed with stones and all manner of missiles, completely riddling the windows. The gas light in the vicinity were put out and the police resisted. The house of Mr. Montgomery, which is situated nearly opposite, was attacked and the windows much damaged. Mr. H. Price, son of the Hon. J. H. Price, was severely beaten, and on being conveyed to the residence of Dr. Rolph, that gentleman's house was assailed by the mob and slightly damaged. The residence of Mr. Brown, of the Globe, was also injured."

THINGS AT PANAMA.—Walking across the Isthmus.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes from Panama, under date of February 24, where he arrived after what he terms a most pleasant walk of 23 miles.

Mules being scarce, the party with which he was connected, hired one mule to carry their coats and tents, and walked over, camping one night on the road. He then proceeds to say:

"Immediately on our arrival we put up at the French hotel, where we had a good dinner, and notwithstanding our long walk, we were not the least fatigued. We were among the first in town. There are now about 300 persons in the town, and the Isthmus is a beautiful place, and I never enjoyed myself more than I have here."

The Pacific looks beautiful, and rolls in finely upon a sandy bank like Coney Island. The water looks beautiful at night—it looks as though it were all on fire. We all went bathing at dusk last night, and a beautiful fire we had. The weather here is lovely; we have not had any rain, to exceed five miles, since we arrived, and then only once or twice."

I am now stopping at the Washington House; my board and lodging cost me about 90 cents per day. We have a very large airy room, and good beds to sleep on; everything is better than I ever anticipated. All stories I heard about the Isthmus route at home were humbugs. I would never go any other way than this."

An American paper has been started at Panama, called the Panama Star, which contains some items of interest:

"There was an assemblage of American citizens on the morning of the 23d, temporarily residing in this city, to celebrate the return of the birth-day of Washington, the Father of his Country. The procession, numbering several hundred, formed in front of the American Hotel at 6 o'clock A. M., marched to the Governor's House, fired a salute, gave him three cheers, and then proceeded to the East Battery, fronting the harbor, raised the American flag, fired a grand volley as it floated in the breeze—mounted to the American Corral's house, gave him three cheers—passed the French Consul's house, and gave three cheers for the French Republic, marched to the American Hotel, and dismissed."

As to the number of vessels in port, the Star says:—

"One Bremen bark with coal for the steamer; one small schooner of seventy tons, which is offered for sale in shares at \$300 per share, (twenty-eight shares, each share entitled to 2 passengers); one old copper schooner of 50 tons is also offered for sale, price \$6,000. There is worth about as much as a New-York oyster boat. The brig Belfast arrived here some days since, and was filled up immediately with passengers for San Francisco, at \$100 each. She is 100 tons burden, and carries 76 passengers. She is now at an island below taking in water and provisions, and will sail in a few days."

A Panama letter of only the 20th of February, in the New York Journal of Commerce, also says:

"There are now about 1,500 people on the Isthmus, and vessels arriving at Chagres every day with more. When they will get off it is impossible to say. Many of them are out of money and don't know what to do. There were two deaths here last week, and one New Yorker in his sick bed. I would advise no one to come this way, unless he knows how they are to get further, and then not to be lumbagoed, or believe any body. We have been humbugged all the way so far, and shall be to San Francisco at least."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

There is a large number of applicants for office who are destined to be disappointed to-morrow. In vain does General Taylor; in vain do his cabinet ministers remonstrate with the hungry office hunters; they will not go home without having, at least, "a glorious bubble." Heretofore they executed Gen. Taylor's leniency, with the presence of the Senate; but now that this honorable body has been bowed out by the old General, they live in hope that political executions will commence in good earnest, and that to-morrow, Monday, the 26th inst., is fixed for a great *auto de fe*.

It won't be so, gentlemen, and you must needs have patience. Monday will pass, but after it another Monday and another Monday, and no important removal will be made. General Taylor will not allow any appointments to be made before the 1st of May—Each office seeker, on the 1st of April will receive nothing but a promissory note, payable thirty days after date, with the interest.

There will be none but *merchants* appointed to collectorships, and no politicians *par excellence*—much less editors and party scrivener.

WASHINGTON, March 25

You are aware that it has been stated that the Cabinet were to hold a consultation on the subject of removals. The matter has, doubtless, been under consideration, and I learn, to the effect that it has been determined to remove persons who have been active and obnoxious partisans. The Cabinet have, it is believed, agreed upon removals to this extent, and no further.

It has been suggested—though I do not vouch for the fact—that Messrs. Clayton, Johnson, Crawford, Meredith, and I have, in opposition to *indiscriminate* removals on party grounds, and the President is with them.

It is said that the Secretary of the Interior has reviewed the opinion that he was disposed to entertain as to his powers and duties under the law creating his department. He will not it is now believed, consider himself obliged to declare vacant all the offices of his department, but to re-appointments, or new appointments. He will merely make removals in cases where it may be deemed proper.

No general system has yet been agreed upon in reference to the foreign appointments. Mr. Ellsworth has been recalled from Stockholm, on account, it is said, of charges published against him in relation to alleged violations of the revenue laws, not only in his present position, but formerly in England.

I have good reason to believe that there will be no further changes abroad for some time, except in cases where incumbents choose to resign.

Mr. Hannegan went westward last evening. He has got his commission. He will probably leave this country for his post, about the end of April.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

I have the most undoubted authority to contradict the statements which I see stated in some of the northern and southern papers, and alluded to in this morning's Washington Union, that any formal vote has been taken in cabinet council on the subject of proscription on removals and appointments, and I can further say, on the same authority, that General Taylor and his cabinet will be governed entirely by his Allison letter, and by the true interests of the whole people, which he conceives to be represented by the principles of the present Taylor republican party.

Having no selfish interests to subservise, he will continue to act for the whole people, regardless of the importunities of those in and those out of office—but he will necessarily be obliged to make many removals.

Cholera on the Western Rivers.—The New Orleans steamers of the past two or three days have again brought the Cholera up the river. The bridge on her last trip had a large number of cases, fourteen of which proved fatal. On the George Washington, previous to her arrival at Memphis, there were fifteen deaths, and on the Greole three deaths.

At the last New Orleans dates the weather was very hot and sultry, causing sickness, particularly among emigrants, to be alarmingly prevalent.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Vendition Expone to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 23d day of April, 1849, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: The undivided half of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section eleven, township thirty one north, range eleven east; and on failure to raise the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken at the property of John F. H. Huddle at the office of Francis S. Morris, Esq., April 4, 184

